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SUPPLEMENT TO
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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1. The Idria Zone: Two battalions of artillery, each comprising four batteries of four pieces each, equipped with 46 and 76 mm cannon and 120 and 150 mm howitzers, are located in the Monte Nero zone south of Idria. These battalions are equipped with Skoda type heavy transport equipment.

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2. The Portorose Zone: On 20 November a special anti-aircraft battalion belonging to the 8th Division which is stationed in Pola arrived in the Val d'Isire region.

The battalion comprises three batteries of three pieces (88 mm and 112 mm.) and one company of eight heavy 12.6 mm anti-aircraft machine guns of Russian make. The battalion has completely taken over two buildings of the former Duchess of Aosta Hospital, formerly administered by the Italian Red Cross. The battalion has also requisitioned villas in the San Nicolo and Punta Grossa zones. Battalion headquarters are at Portorose. The commander of the battalion is Major Vaso Peric. The political commissar is Vojmir Bencic.

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In the Portorose zone there are numerous other units equipped with arms of every type and quality. Command of all the troops stationed in the Portorose zone is in the hands of a colonel of Montenegrin origin. The functions of military occupation administrator are discharged by Lieutenant Colonel Mirko Lenac, who was head of the Yugoslav Military Commission.

3. The Tolmino and Postumia Zones: In each of these zones is located - in addition to other units - an anti-aircraft battalion of 600 men. These battalions are part of the 1st Proletarian Division with headquarters in Postumia.

4. The Buje Zone: At present there is stationed in this zone an armored unit equipped with 22 German tanks of the Tiger and Royal Tiger types and five Soviet tanks of the T-34 type.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY •

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II. Fortifications:

1. Fortifications north of Abbazia: Engineer units of the Yugoslav Army, aided by local peasants and land-owners, will expand and complete important fortifications along the Fogliana (Abbazia Comune) - Brogini (Mattuglie Comune) - Raccavazzo (Mattuglie Comune) - Suon,ccchia (Mattuglie Comune) - Sejane (Mattuglie Comune) - Junc (Mattuglie Comune) line. During the war the German Todt organization had started large-scale fortifications in this area.
2. Coastal Battery at Urigno: There are four 90 mm naval guns housed in bunkers of reinforced concrete, and two 90 mm guns for naval and anti-aircraft fire in open positions. The battery is served by underground corridors between the bunkers which are, in turn, connected to the ammunition dumps. The position includes reinforced concrete redoubts with steel turrets for the installation of heavy machine guns for anti-landing and naval fire, as well as trenches, passageways and other positions for light automatic weapons. 50X1-HUM
3. The Turan Coastal Battery: This battery was constructed by the Germans in 1944-1945. It is equipped with 90 mm guns, four of which are on the Fiume side in open positions and can be adapted to anti-aircraft fire. The bunkers of the battery are joined together by subterranean corridors which are, in turn, connected with ammunition dumps in caves. During the last few months of 1946 the battery was in good condition and manned by artillery units.
4. The Preluka Coastal Battery: The coastal battery at Preluka was begun by the Germans and finished by the Yugoslavs. The battery is composed of three reinforced concrete bunkers (another is under construction). They contain 90 mm guns for naval fire and two guns, also of 90 mm, in open positions for naval and anti-aircraft fire. Another bunker has been built almost at water level; this is also equipped with a 90 mm gun. The entire installation is surrounded by a system of trenches and by several anti-landing bunkers equipped with armored steel turrets for heavy machine guns. The road can be blocked by means of mobile iron anti-tank devices which are placed across the road at right angles. These devices are normally stored in a garage. In December 1946, the battery was manned by Yugoslav artillery units. 50X1-HUM
5. Principal Dumps of Explosives and Ammunition: The principal magazines and dumps of explosives and ammunition in Yugoslavia are located in the following places:
 - In Slovenia: Kamnik, Celje, Novo Mesto, Slovenjgradec.
 - In Croatia: Zagreb (Crnacnjica), Osijek Pakrac, Foca-Gorazde in Bosnia, Tivat.
 - In Serbia: Kragujevac, Smederevo, Piro, Arandjelovac (Belgrade)All the above-mentioned dumps belong to the army, but also contain rockets and bombs for the Air Force since the latter does not have its own depots.

III. Miscellaneous:

1. Training of Tank units: Yugoslav tank regiments are trained not only in the handling and use of German and Russian tanks, but also those of the American and British type, a small number of which is standard equipment for tank unit training. Such training is deemed necessary because it is thought that in case of conflict, large numbers of British and American tanks would be captured and personnel trained in their use would be ready.

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